

subsequently formed are sessile, subglobose, oblong, scattered or crowded and confluent, 0.3 to 0.5 mm. broad, white or cinereous, more or less warted, or veined. The sporangial wall is membranous with innate clusters of white lime granules. A columella is absent, or it is represented by confluent lime knots. The capillitium consists of branching hyaline threads with numerous white lime-knots varying in size and shape, sometimes confluent in the center, or forming a network with a few hyaline threads. The spores are bright violet-brown, almost smooth, or spinulose, 7 to 10 μ diameter. In conclusion, it may be stated that *Physarum cinereum* Pers. has been collected in England, France, Germany, Natal, Ceylon, Madras, Pennsylvania, Iowa, South Carolina, Cuba and Paraguay, usually on dead leaves. The occurrence of its plasmodium and sporangia on living grass leaves is, therefore, of interest and merits the attention that it has received in the above description of how it has changed its saprophytic habit into a grass-killing one.

Stated Meeting November 2, 1906.

President SMITH in the Chair.

The decease was announced of Mr. Cadwalader Biddle, at Philadelphia on October 28, 1906, æt. 69. . .

The following papers were read:

"The Decorative Art of British New Guinea," by DR. ALFRED C. HADDON, F.R.S., which was discussed by MR. LESLIE M. MILLER.

"The Effect of Sulphuric Acid on the Deposition of Metals when using a Mercury Cathode and Rotating Anode," by LILY G. KOLLOCK and EDGAR F. SMITH. (See page 255.)

"The Use of a Rotating Anode in the Electrolytic Precipitation of Uranium and Molybdenum," by EDGAR J. WHERRY and EDGAR F. SMITH. (See page 268.)

"A Grass-killing Slime Mould," by DR. JOHN W. HARSHBERGER. (See page 271.)